The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,939—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 1

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th September, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Pellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Chandpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettepolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd Octomber, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th September, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	
s.s. WISTOW HALL	..... T. Collin	2700	400	16th Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	..... W. Brand	2700	400	To follow.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	320	ditto.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	..... Jas. Shaw	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. RYDALL HALL	..... O. Lloyd	2700	400	ditto.

Nomi. Sg. about

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

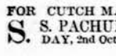
EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3000	400	about 20th Oct.
s.s. HISPANIA	..... James Laird	3300	400	to follow.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	do.
s.s. TRINACRIA	..... L. White	2107	371	do.
s.s. INDIA	..... Geo. H. Read	2289	500	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	..... Rs.	600
——— Liverpool	..... „	500
——— Marseilles and Genoa	..... „	450
——— Naples	..... „	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B. The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS MAKERS,

31, MEADOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s.s. POONA	3131	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
— THIBET	2193	400	W. Jordon	9th „
s.s. VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	16th „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	13th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s.s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s.s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	21th Sept.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	22nd „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop TEAS of some of the Select and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,

Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld., and other Plantations.
24, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 1, FORBES STREET.

BONA FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 15th November next, at 1 p m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 68, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and rosewood household furniture, by Deschamps, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a first-rate full-size slate billiard table, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome Japanese and China vases, a handsome strong English-built Landau by Ness of Long Acre, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of T. C. Glover, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

Also, the property of H. E. Jacomb, Esq.

A sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by Collard and Collard.

BONA FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 29th November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 81, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome French polished mahogany and blackwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a first-rate full size slate billiard table, by Thurston, with lamps, balls, cues, &c., first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich Japanese and China vases, an English-built 1 seated open carriage, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John Macfarlane, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th September 1880.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY COCOANUTS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned,

At 2 p. m., in the old iron Jutha behind the Akbar Press.

A quantity of steel iron bars, spindles, carriage spring, &c., &c.

Also at 4 p. m., at the Ryan Grain Market in the godowns of Messrs. Volkart Bros.

15 Jack screws of different sizes.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

12 Cases Portrait Matches.
3 Bags Coffee Sweepings.
1 Case Westphalia Hams.
1 „ Bacon.
3 Bales Grey Dhooties.
10 „ Grey Shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK OUT FOR

LESLIE'S

ROUND THE WORLD.

GRAND COMBINATION.

ALL STARS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE well BALANCED, commodious, Nagar built TONGA, lined with brown leather, Lamps, set of Harness, and pair of quiet fast going Ponies, 13-3, Aged. Turn out, Rs. 350. Reason of sale owner is transferred to North Canara.

Apply to R. E. CANDY, Esq., C. S., Nasick.

Bombay, 27th September, 1880.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality," in India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Per Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of notification, each	1 12

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at ADEN up to 11 A.M., in OCTOBER next, on the dates fixed against each, for contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1881, except for potatoes, which will be for the year 1881-82.

Arrowroot, Lime Juice, Crockery and China Ware, &c. under Schedule No. 24	} Tenders to be received on 18th October, 1880.	
Country Medicines, Ghee, &c., under Schedule	No. 25 ..	Do. 18th Do.
Sugar	Do. No. 26 ..	Do. 20th Do.
Sugar	Do. No. 26A ..	Do. 20th Do.
Potatoes & Vegetables	No. 27 ..	Do. 25th Do.
Tea, &c..	Do. No. 28 ..	Do. 25th Do.

FOR PERIM.

Mutton, Provisions, and Miscellaneous articles, under Schedule No. 1	} Do.	14th Do.

FORMS of TENDERS and SCHEDULES with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Major,
For Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 21st Sept., 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED at 1 P. M. in OCTOBER next, at the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES marginally noted and on the datesfixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1881-82.

Bombay	Purchase of Litter of Commissariat and Slaughter Cattle, under Schedule No. 13.	On 19th October, 1880.
Poona		
Ahmednagar		
Belgaum	Purchase of Empty Hogs heads under Schedule, No. 16.	On 19th October, 1880.
Ahmedabad		
Deesa		
Mhow	Shooting Cattle, Schedule No. 17.	On 19th October, 1880.
Neemuch		
Nusseerabad	Cotton Suttrungees, Schedule No. 19.	On 25th October, 1880.
Kurrachee		
Hyderabad	Cotton Sheets, Schedule No. 20.	On 25th October, 1880.
Bombay	Ice, under Schedule No. 18.	25th Do.
Poona		
Mhow		
Nurseerabad		
Kurrachee		

FORMS of TENDERS and SCHEDULES with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Major,
For Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 21st Sept, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.

BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessees ..... Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 960
Private Box to hold 4	„ 180
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentleman who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 40 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets :—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor.	Capt Morland.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.	Mr. H. A. Hormarjee.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.	Mr. J. Poutz.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.	Mr. Beaufort.
Hon. Mr. Hayley.	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Mr. W. Maitland.	Mr. Fachiri.
	Dr. Hojel.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.	Mr. Marinitsch.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.	Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. Inverarity.	Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.	Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. M. Macdonald.	Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Mr. K. Morojee.	Col. Sexton.
Major Cowper.	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Phipson.	Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. C. W. E. Jackson, (2).	Mr. H. W. Cloth.
Dr. Lyon.	Dr. Cody.
Mr. J. Mackay.	Mr. M.
Mr. H. Curwen.	Mr. Greenwood (2).
Mr. Bell.	Dr. Blane (2.)
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).	Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. Mondolfo.	Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Mr. Westall.	Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. A. Morrison.	Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Cormack.	Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Smyttan.	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Gay.	Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. Arthur.	Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. R. Weir.	Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. J. Wilson.	Mr. Forrest.
Mr. H. Stead (2).	Mr. Heinricks.
Mr. Green.	Mr. W. Taylor.
	Mr. E. Spinner.

ROOFING SLATES FOR SALE.

44,500 DUCHESSES (24"×12") Apply to GEO. HILEY,

Officiating Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department.

Bombay, 28th September, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND BACK.

THE Co's s. s. NARENTA, Captain G. Mettel, will be despatched from this port on the 7th October, 1880.

For Return Tickets, Freight, etc, etc, apply to

G. MARINITSCH, Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27 September, 1880.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

Imported direct from Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash .....Rs. 78

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NERBUDDA BRIDGE

GOODS of every description irrespective of weight are now being BOOKED between all Stations. NO EXTRA CHARGE for crossing the Nerbudda River.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th September, 1880.

MERCHANTS' & BANKERS' COMPANION OR TABLE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, COMMISSION, FREIGHT, AND

EXCHANGES between India, England, and China in Rupees Sterling and Dollars, with Tables to show the rates of Exchange and Prices of Bullion.

BY M. K. TODIVALA.

Price, Rs. 12, by Post Rs. 13.

COOPER & Co., MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF

HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT

Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that DINBAI the widow, and JAMSETJEE BURJORJEE VIKAJEE, the son, of MEHERJEE BAPOOJEE VIKAJEE, deceased, being the executrix and executor respectively, under his last WILL and TESTAMENT, have contracted to sell, all that piece or parcel of foras freehold land with the bungalow, messuages, and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Gilders Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 3,176 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 187 and 353, and bounded as follows :—On the west by the said Gilder Street, on the east by Falkland Fountain, on the north partly by the property belonging to the late Mr. Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck, and partly by the property belonging to Jadulin Camvodin, on the south partly by the property of Cursetjee Bapoojee Vikajee, and partly by the property belonging to Sudasew Laximan, and partly by the property of Dyabhoy Tribhowandas. All persons having any claim or in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, lieu, or any how whatsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, Nos. 23, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered as waived, and the purchase will be completed without any reference thereto.—Bombay, 27th September, 1880.

SHAPOORJEE AND THAKURDAS,
Solicitors to the Purchaser.

WATSON & CO.'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Carpets, Table Covers, Curtains,
Repps, Cretonnes, Chintzes,
Bedsteads, Mattresses, Mosquito Nets,
Counterpanes, Sheets, Blankets,
Towels, Dusters, Tea Cloths,
Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins,
Fringes, Curtain Holders, Tassels,
Poles, Brackets, Finals,
And every other Requisite.

PRICES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

CLOSE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, anticipating the Requirements of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail larger supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE. TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.

SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch-Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Prawns, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster, and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chow-chow, Gherkins, Mixed, Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET, and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

These shipments, procured from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, are of the same high class which enable the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden, Manzanilla, and Amontillado—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

PORTS—White Seal, Fine Old, and Superior Old "for Invalids"—from Rs. 19-0 to Rs. 33-0 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNES—Saumur, Light Dry, Dry Creaming Sillery, Perrier Jouet's, and Giesler's "for India" from—Rs. 28-0 to Rs. 48-0 per dozen.

CLARETS—Bordeaux, St. Julien Medoc, Petit Medoc, Superior Medoc, Chateau La Grange, Chateau La Rose, and Chateau Margaux, from Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 32-0 per dozen.

SAUTERNES—Barsac, Sauterne, and Haut Sauterne—from Rs. 19-0 to Rs. 31-8 per dozen.

BURGUNDIES—Chablis, Beaune, Macon, Pommard, Chambertin, and Sparkling Burgundy—from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

HOCKS—Laubenheim, Geisenheim, Steinwein, Hockheim, Nierstein, Liebfraumilch, Johannisberg, and Sparkling Ehrenbreitstein, from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 42-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES—Fine, Superior, and Finest Nonpareil—from Rs. 32-0 to Rs. 41-0 per dozen.

BRANDIES—Pale Cognac, Old Pale Cognac, Fine Old Pale Cognac (*Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled*) Hennessey's, Exshaw's, and Denis Mounie's—from Rs. 25-0 to Rs. 38-8 per dozen.

WHISKIES—Treacher's Irish, Treacher's Scotch "Glenlivbt," Crabbie's, and Kinahan's, from Rs. 21-0 to Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

GINS, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BEERS AND STOUT, &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

FOR DAY, DRESS, OR GENERAL WEAR

Made to measure, or ready for immediate use.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee (equal to 12½ per cent)

	Rs		Rs
SHIRTS	Oxford Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs ..... 6 for	36	SHIRTS Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable ..... 6 for	46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs ..... 6 for	30	SHIRTS Best wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, useful washing Colours ..... 6 for	54
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform ..... 6 for	23	SHIRTS Silk and Wool, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness ..... 6 for	56
SHIRTS	Best White, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ..... 6 for	28		
SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts &c. ..... 6 for	32	SHIRTS Cricketing or Boating fine White Saxony Flannel ..... 6 for	52
SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, and Cuffs .. 6 for	36	SHIRTS Spun Silk, white Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury ..... 6 for	72

Patterns, with our New and Improved self-measurement system, on application.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS., BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO LADY FERGUSSON.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their Dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE, they have all the advantages of FASHIONABLE MAKING and MATERIALS, PERFECT FIT and REASONABLE PRICES, without all the difficulties of delayed communication, with Home Dress-makers, whose inexperience of India causes their Dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in great variety. Estimates, Plates, and descriptions sent on application to all parts of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
OF THE
LEVIATHAN COMBINATION.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY
AND
DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL AND VARIETY TROUPE,
WHO WILL APPEAR NIGHTLY,
POSITIVELY FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28.

READ THIS GREAT BILL.

PART FIRST.

Overture	Company.
The fire in the grate	Miss L. Hedderwick.
You may kiss me and caress me	Mr. T. Hudson.
The sun lit Isle	Mr. J. R. Ferrell.
Emmalina	Miss Ada Maven.
Thinking of home	Mr. H. Oakley.
Any ornaments	Mr. C. Holly.
Little blue eyes	Miss M. Burton.

To conclude with
WILSON'S CIRCUS OUTDONE.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES ONLY.

PART SECOND.

SELECTIONS ..... Misses V. and F. de Gay.

Mr. J. DEVONO will introduce
DAVE CARSON'S WOODEN HEADED FAMILY,
OR
AUTOMATIC ACROBATS.

MISS M. BURTON
WILL SING ONE OF HER BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.

HUDSON'S
BANJOISTIC EFFUSSIONS.

MR. E. GLOVER,
IN HIS MUSICAL SPECIALTIES.

To be followed by
DAVE CARSON
AS
A MEMBER OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMEN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, 1880.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday quotes Consols ⅛ lower at 97⅞; French Rentes unchanged at 120; Enfaced Rupee Paper unaltered at 80⅝, Fours-and-a-half ⅛ higher at 87⅝.

Saturday's Cotton news we have already noticed fully, and in General Produce the only movements to record are an advance of 6d. in Brown Calcutta Rapeseed, to arrive, and 1s. per quarter in No. 1 Club Wheat, to arrive via Canal.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	2,17,932
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	..	2,79,776
Other Deposits	Inc.	..	15,12,765
Government Securities	Dec.	..	3,37,159
Loans	Inc.	..	7,354
Bills Discounted	Inc.	..	7,22,194
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	..	1,90,333
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	..	9,47,505

Although these alterations are not of sufficient amount to be of importance as regards the general market, it is worthy of note that, so far as they go, they are in favour of easier money; and we still hold to our previously expressed views, that the tendency for the next month or six weeks will be in the same direction.

EXCHANGE.—Although, on the whole, current rates show no material change for ready bills, the tone of the market to-day has been undoubtedly quieter. From Calcutta advises come steady at about 1-32d. over our quotations, but the banks have not only shown less disposition to sell than buy, but in most instances have withdrawn altogether as sellers for future delivery. Judging from the general appearance of the market we are inclined to the idea that Saturday's firmness had no other foundation than the tenor of China advices, and this being the case it is unlikely that we shall see any further material rise; the volume of business there being now comparatively limited. We quote for ready bills to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 8 1-32d.	..
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	..
Credits, 3	1s. 8 5-16d.	..
Documents 3	1s. 8 11-32d.	..
Francs 3	2 15	..

On Calcutta the demand rate is a shade firmer at 5-32 per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight is unaltered at 5-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The general tendency has been weaker. Fours are still quoted at Rs. 96 7-16, but Fours-and-a-half, notwithstanding the advance advised by Reuter from London, have been rather pressed for sale, and we quote Rs. 104½ sellers. From what we can learn private advices from home are not so strong as regards the New Loan, and although nothing definite appears to be known, a suspicion prevails that the Paris Syndicate are endeavouring to get quit of their holdings.

SHARES generally have been quiet with no business of importance doing. Banks, Land, and Press Companies are all without change; and Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are, if anything, the turn in favour of buyers.

The Ripon Gold Mining Company have, we hear, got 25,000 out of their 30,000 shares subscribed. What the Wynaad Company are doing is not made public, but according to all accounts there is not the disposition to apply at No. 24, Apollo Street, which the promoters would doubtless wish.

COTTON.—For ready cotton the market is well maintained at previous values by the demand for local mills, and there is no quotable change in rates. New Crop sellers are firm, and we hear of Rs. 229 and Rs. 230 per candy having been paid for good ginned Broach, March delivery, while Akote is quoted at Rs. 216.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unchanged all round.

FREIGHTS remain as last quoted both for U. K. and Mediterranean. We hear it reported that steamers are offering for February loading at 35s. for U. K., payable there, and 40s. for Mediterranean, payable here, at 2s. exchange with concessions. Exporters, however, do not seem inclined to charter so long ahead.

PIECE GOODS in the bazaar are firm and in some cases partially ¼ anna higher, but there is no increase in actual clearances, and from first hands the business doing is undoubtedly small.

In COALS we have not heard of any fresh business, and the market may be called quiet but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	700
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	750
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£				
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	200
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	10,000	281	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	32,320	25	12½	3 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	275

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct.	665
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	35xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Gin Mfg. Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	125
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	300	2,000	1,100	125	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	2,100
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	50	115
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	112½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	42
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	650
Dhoolea Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	100	1015
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	1650xd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	100
Sind Press Co.	100	2,000	750	50	525
Mofussil Co.	3,125	100	100	30	550
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	75	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	110	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	400xd
Volkart's Press Co.	150	1,000	all	50	530

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	100	2,000	1,700	..	165
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	2½	91
Attreel Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	525
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1925xd
Bhowanagur Mills	500	2,000	2,000	100	250
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	905xd
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	689xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	630
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	110
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	all	25 p. s.	990
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	100	20	525
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,080
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	660
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	965
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	960
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	820
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	775
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,425
Manockjee Petit's	2,000	1,000	all	50	1,250xd
Mazagon Spinning Co.	1,000	500	500	35	165
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,180
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	950
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,055
Oriental	1,000	625	625	..	670
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	395
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	775
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	10	1010xd
Soondercdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	900
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	665xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-5	5 p. ct	310
Do. New Stock shares	..	£20	130-14-8	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Bo. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	620
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited,	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	A 112 / B 132
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Karrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	300	300	35	420
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Associatio n.	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	855 xd
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	700
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	10	135

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 25th September as compared with the statement issued on the 18th September :—

	Sept. 18. Rs.	Sept. 25. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	30,91,222	28,76,270
Do. do. at Branches	6,75,186	9,51,362
Other Deposits	2,36,71,858	2,51,81,623
Post Bills	17,120	17,359
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,18,126	5,00,093
	4,01,76,512	4,17,36,307
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	61,11,262	57,74,103
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,73,068	11,93,219
Loans, on Security of do.	50,49,767	50,57,121
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,955	6,065
Bills Discounted	97,83,127	1,05,05,625
Stamps	2,981	2,982
Read Stock		
Amount applied in reduction	2,15,000	
	3,29,374	3,29,374
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,15,177	8,14,512
Cash and Currency Notes	1,71,05,801	1,80,53,306
Cash and Currency Notes	4,01,76,512	4,17,36,307

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Marlborough, 310 tons, Captain F Forbes, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst, from Mauritius (7th Sept), brought a cargo of 5,811 bags sugar.

THE barque Winfred, 192 tons, Captain C. H. Lauttied, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Mauritius (8th September) brought a cargo of 3,301 bags sugar.

THE Steamer Nyanza, 1,121 tons, Captain M Polt, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Zanzibar (16th Sept), brought a general cargo and 97 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's Steamer Poonah, 1,975 tons Captain H. Weighell, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Calcutta (11th September) via Madras and Galle, brought the China and Australian Mails, and the following passengers :—From Melbourne.—Mr W. Hobson, Revd. H. Pope, Miss A. Grieley, Mr G. H. Bayly, Mr H. Jarvis, Mr A Rodham, Mr J Tuglower, Mr J Rawmdu, Mr G Moon, Mr J Scara, Mr W Wilson, Revd. J Anderson, Mr Arthur, Mr G B Starkey, Mr A Bayle, and Mrs Crass, From Madras—Two distressed seaman. From Singapore—Mr Abdool Cader, Mr S Mama, and four Natives and two children. From Penang—Mr F S Cole, and eight natives From Sydney.—Mr W A K Wyllie. She brought the following cargo—From Calcutta —175 packages gunny bags, 200 bales jute, 1,169 bags rice, 292 packages tea, 2 cases and 13 packages rope. From Melbourne—13 boxes gold, 14 boxes coins, 2 casks whiskey, 1 box specie, and 8 packages wine. From Singapore—75 bags sago, 50 slabs tin, 121 bags coffee, 1 bundle ivory, and 8 packages fruits. From Hongkong.—325 packages tea, 12 cases provisions, 81 cases silk piecegoods, 398 packages silk, 1 case white copper, 70 cases vermillion, 2 boxes gold canes, 1 box gold jewellery, 1 box gold. From Shanghai—223 packages silk, 2 boxes gold, 613 packages tea, and 20 packages silkwaste. From Yokohama —30 packages sundries.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
27	I. G. Tenasserim	Creagh	Kurrachee, Sept 21.

The steamer Poonah, to Southampton, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
23	Fazel Carrim	Nacoda	Muscat, Aug 25.
	Sattara	Jenkins	Madras, Aug 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23.—Septamrebers Malabar, Trentham Hall and Thibet. Barque Khinjee Oodowjee,

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
24	Malda (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Chinsura, for Calcutta and Northern Ports, Sept. 24th :—For Masulipatam Mr Ithenius. For Coconada—Mrs E Hearne, and Mr Hearne. For Vizagapatam Capt H R E Brockman. For Bimlipatam—Colonel A L Grant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Widow Hall s—133 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 382 cwts linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,021 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 776 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 40 bales rags, Hurjeevan Vassonjee; 21 bales cotton, Hurry Bhaujee; 50 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 145 bales wool, Hurjee Vassonjee; 75 bales wool, Khinjee Mundhradass and Co; 62 bales cotton waste, M S Gubbay and Co; 183 boxes wet dates, Panachund Anundjee; 167 bales cotton waste, Govindraw Dwarkadass; 25 bales wool, Candass Dhurumdass; 609 bales wool and 16 bales rags Nursee Khuttow.

FOR NEW YORK.

Poonah s—142 boxes nutmegs, P and O S N Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—2,527 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—20 cwts horns, F Samuel and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Italia s—198 cwts cashewnuts, Killick, Nixon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am.2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·821
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·88
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·1
General Direction of Wind	WNW. W. SW. W NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	307
Fall of Rain	0·78
Total fall during month	22·78
.. .. year	66·74
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th Sept. From midnight to midnight.	0·02

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

104-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Dinshaw Shaunksham.

Long Cause.

56-78—C Tyabjee—Khudiza alias Doolum Begum vs Salma and others—Prescot and W.

For Continuation of Counsel's reply.

336-78—H W Payne—Janardhun Ramchundra vs The National S and W Company, Ld—Shapurjee and T Part heard.

308-80—Hore C and B—Dyall Mooljee and another vs Mullee Govind and others—Jefferson B and D.

For the Examination of Witnesses.

R M Sayani—In the matter of the East India Bank in liquidation—C A Turner, Official Liquidator.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

263-80—Hore C and B—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazi—H W Payne.

305-80—Jefferson B and D—Shaik Abdool Azizus Hajee Salim bin Hadar and others.

387-80—In person—Ebrahim Ramjee vs L M Fernandez.

Long Causes.

35-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

519-79—Chalk and W—Gopalrao Mulhar vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

For conclusion of Counsel's reply.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co Ld—Crawford and B.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Counsel's reply.

246-80—Shapurjee and T—Oomaiee Lingoo vs. Rukhmabai and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

For the examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866 and in the matter of George III Jute and Wool S and W Co., Ld., in liquidation—R M Sayani—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey petitioner, vs C A Turner, Official Liquidator.

Long Causes.

330-79—Shamrao P—Gowrobai vs Dewjee Siwa Thackore and others—C Tyabjee.

436-79—In person—Gumputram Shivram vs Nanabhoy Nowrojee.

190-78—Nanu and H—Ladkibai vs Runchordass Hunsraj and another—R M Sayani.

311-80—M H Khan—Abdool Cader Tyebally vs Vizbhoocundass Shamuldass—In person.

356-80—Tobin and R—(For plantiff a pauper) Caroline D Aranjo vs Charles J Bourne—In person.

368-80—In person (a pauper)—Coverbai vs Thackoor Raghowjee Dharsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Parr, Surg Major, from leave, from Poona.
Moriarty, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kabul.
Ilbett, Major, 13th Madras L I, on sick leave, from GKamptee.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Wilson, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Nassik.
Hext, Captain, 12th Regt, on duty, from Chirat.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Colvin, Major, Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Chippindall, Lieut, R E, on sick leave, from Quetta.
Moore, Captain, 4th Regt, from leave, from Poona.
Macbeth, Surg Major, on duty, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Moore, Vet Surg, on duty, to Campbellpore.
Mann, Vet Surg, on duty to Rawal Pindee.
Atkinson, Lieut, 18th Bengal N I, on duty, to Baxa.
Colvin, Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Martin, Surg, on duty, to Deolalee.
Tydd, Captain, R A, on duty, to Lahore.
Noon, Lieut, 2-11th Regt, on sick leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Fuller, Major Genl, on duty, to Surat.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, September, 18.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. H F G Forbes, Rifle Brigade, is directed to England to join the 3rd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the House Guards, the names of the undermentioned officers are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depots, published in G O C C of the 10th Sept 1880 page 401 :—

Lieut C G Heathcote, 2-5th Foot, Capt F W Hartington, 2-14th; Lieut R L Geaves, 2-14th Foot; Capt J J C Miller, 70th; and Capt E R S Brander, 70th Foot.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut G J Younghusband, 17th Foot, is directed to proceed to Nasserabad to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

The candidate named below has been reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustanee, agreeably to section 21, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Lieut W C Pollard, Royal Artillery.

Depy Surg Genl R H Perkins, Indian Medical Dept, is directed to return to Jubulpore, and resume administrative medical charge of the Saugor and Gwalior circle.

With the sanction of Govt the following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated 16th Aug, appointing Col A C Bunbury, Bengal S C, Comdg at Cawnpore, to the temporary command, of the division, vice Major Genl R Home, c B, on sick leave.

Lower Kuram Brigade order, dated 9th Aug, appointing Col R Jenkins, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to command the Brigade temporarily, vice Bdr Genl H R L Newdigate, c B, proceeded on sick leave.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated 10th Sept, notifying that Passed Hospital Apprentice F W A L'Estrange officiated as Asst Apothecary with a detachment 2-22nd Foot, while in cholera camp, from the 10th to the 31st ultimo.

Peshawar District order, dated 23rd July, appointing Lieut-Col L H P De H.Larpent, 1st N. I., to the command of the station of Peshawar, during the absence of Bgdr Genl G C Hankin on inspection duty.

Dated 3rd Sept appointing Lieut Col W Campbell, Bengal Infantry, to the command of the depot 27th Punjab N I.

Gwalior District order, dated 23rd Aug, directing Major A G Wynen, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, to act as Depy Judge Advocate to a general court martial, to be assembled for the trial of Private C. Rooney, 62nd Foot.

Rohilcund District Order, dated 9th Sept, notifying that Passed Hospital Apprentice C J Maher officiated as Assistant Apothecary to the cantonment and cholera camp hospital at Moradabad, from 7th to 30th ultimo.

Cawnpore Brigade Order, dated 19th Aug, directing Lieut Col T N Baker, 2nd N. I., to assume the command of the station, vice Col. A C Bunbury, proceeded to Allahabad to command the division.

Mooltan Brigade Order, dated 17th Aug, appointing Lieut G S Baugh, Wing Officer and Adjt 21st Madras N I, to the command of the depot 8th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Col B W Ryall, on the sick list, there being no other officer available.

Dated 19th 21st Aug 1880, appointing Lieut M H S Grover, Wing Officer 21st Madras N I, to the command of the depots 8th Bengal Cavalry and 19th Punjab N I, vice Baugh, relieved.

Amritsar Station Order, dated the 25th Aug 1880, appointing Major J P James, 13th Madras N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut M H S Grover, 21st Madras N I, ordered to join his regiment.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 2nd Sept 1880, appointing Capt C A R Sage, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Comd 18th N I, to the charge of the depot 3rd N I, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th Aug 1880.

2-5th Foot.—Batalion Order, dated the 31st Aug 1880, appointing Lieut W M Sturges, Asst, to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 23rd idem, and during the period Lieut M W Biddulph holds the appointment of Supdt of Army Signalling to the Bengal Brigade, now en-route to Kandahar.

Dated the 31st Aug 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut D S Stewart to officiate as Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 23rd idem, vice Lieut W E Sturges, appointed Offg Instructor.

18th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 2nd Sept 1880, appointing Lieut C E Le Quesne to officiate as Interpreter to the battalion, vice Capt S Phillips, with effect from the 1st idem, there being no fully qualified subaltern officer available.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 14th August 1880, making the following appointments, with effect from the 10th idem :—

Capt E F J de C Rennick, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Ferris, Offg 2nd in Comd.

Capt A J T Welchman, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Hay, Offg as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl of the Gwalior District.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl Order, dated the 27th Aug 1880, making the following appointments, with effect from the 26th idem, consequent on the return of Capt S D Barrow to regimental duty :—

Capt S D Barrow to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Major D M Strong.

Lieut C G F Fagan, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Barrow, in addition to his other duties.

8th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 12th Aug 1880, making the following appointments, with effect from the 12th July 1880, in cancellation of the order dated the 12th July 1880, confirmed in G O C C of the 9th Aug 1880, page 416 :—

Capt A Fishe, Wing Comdr and Offg 2nd in Comd to officiate as Comdt, vice Lieut Col R Smith, proceeded on furlough.

Capt E H Webb, Wing Officer to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties, vice Fishe.

Lieut G D C Gastrell, Wing Officer and Adjt. to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Webb, there being no other officer available.

Erratum—In G O C C of the 8th April 1880, confirming 29th N I regimental order, dated the 19th March 1880 making certain appointments in the regiment, vice Col J J H Gordon, c B., appointed to the command of a brigade in the field, for the words with effect from the 15th idem, "read—" with effect from the 12th idem."

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 27th September 1880.

1. A meeting will be held at Head Quarters of the Council of the Rifle Association at 5-30 p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th Inst. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September (Feast of St. Michael and all Angels) at 6 p.m. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. A G. Lewis, B A., Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

ADMISSION FREE BY TICKET, which can be obtained on application BY LETTER to the Honorary Secretary, Cathedral Vestry. Copies of the Festival Music may also be had. Price 2 annas.

No applications for tickets will be received after one o'clock on the day of the Festival.

After the Choir have passed in, all unoccupied seats will be open to the public.

The offertories will be devoted to the Indo-British Institution.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DREWET—September 26th, at Chinchpoogly, the wife of Mr. Drewet, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROFTON—September 20th, at Simla, the wife of Major-General J. Crofton, R.E., of a daughter.
MCKENZIE—September 21st, at Simla, the wife of G. K. McKenzie, Agra Bank, of a son.
MURPHY—Septemer 12th, at Kamptee, C. P., the wife of Surgeon F. H. S. Murphy, M. D., A. M. D., of a daughter.
SANKEY—September 23rd, at Hooghly, the wife of Mr. W. H. T. Sankey, of a son.
THOMSON—September 22nd, at Sahibunge, the wife of J. F. Thomson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROOK—ROUSE—September 15th, at Tranquebar, Charles Henry Brook, to Henrietta, only daughter of W. A. Rouse, Supdt. of Sea Customs and Conservator of the Port of Tranquebar.
SHAW—HILL—September 22nd, at Coonoor, Fawcett Shaw, second son of the late Edward Baron Shaw, to Carrie, second daughter of J. M. Hill, Coonoor.

DEATHS.

BATSON—September 19th, at Dinapore Caroline Mary, relict of Surgeon Major S. H. Batson, M.D., Bengal Medical Service.
GOODRIDGE—September 13th, at Naini Tal, killed in the Great landslip, 22nd Lieutenant John T. U. Bakett, 73rd Regiment, aged 21 years and 11 months.
JEWETT—September 22nd, at Bankipur, Caroline Cornelia Augusta, wife of Arthur Jewett, aged 24.
MURPHY—September 15th, at Kamptee, C. P., Georgiana Haldane, the dearly beloved wife of Surgeon F. H. S. Murphy, M. D., A. M. D.
SULLIVAN—September 18th, at Naini Tal, from the effects of a landslip, Lieutenant J. E. H. Sullivan, 73rd Regiment, aged 23 years.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SORABJEE JEEWANJEE SHETTIA writes to complain of bad lighting and bad pens in the Government Telegraph Office at Broach.

"DISGUSTED."—The letter is not authenticated; and besides, it is too personal.

"A BRITISH SUBJECT."—Received.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1880.

WE hear so much now-a-days of the *drain* upon India indicated by the excess of her exports over her imports, and as Lord Hartington himself joins in this unreasoning only at the close of his budget speech, we would remind our readers of what this "drain" really means, and show how entirely misleading it is to argue from it alone that India is suffering by the payment of a heavy tribute. So long as it was used as a burden by critics like Mr. Hyndman to work their peculiar economic theories, little harm was done. But the sanction of Lord Hartington's name in his position as Secretary of State for India gives great additional weight to the error, and would lead the unthinking to conclude that the evil to be overcome was this excess of our exports over our imports, a condition of trade eagerly sought for by other nations. If there is a rupee spent for which the country does not get an equivalent, it ought to be saved, but whether it is spent in England or India is not of the slightest importance. There is extravagance in the expense of the home charges without doubt, and something should be done to diminish those changes, not however because the money is wasted at home, but simply because it is wasted, and the country gets no equivalent; for the very same principle holds good and with equal force against waste in this country. The error seems to be very general that waste is of but little account if only made in the country itself because "the money is kept at home," as if money itself were wealth. Now there is the same loss to the country in the waste of a million sterling spent in this country on barracks that have to be abandoned as useless, as in the waste of one million in home charges that might have been avoided; to the people of the country the result is exactly the same, namely, that one million taken from them in taxation has not been used for their needs or to their profit, but has been thrown away. When, therefore, Lord Hartington, in speaking of the home charges, says :—"However necessary may be deemed the objects for which the expenditure is incurred, a drain of this magnitude from the resources of India, which in its nature resembles more the drain of a tribute than anything else, cannot but inspire anybody who is responsible for the finances of India with great anxiety," he seems to us to miss the first principles of political economy, for the objects of the expenditure alone can determine its advantage or otherwise to the country. *However necessary may be deemed the object for which expenditure is necessary;* that is, it is bad simply because it is incurred out of the country. If this expenditure were undertaken wholly to supply this country with railways, and the money were borrowed in England at 4½ per cent. where money is always comparatively cheap, instead of being borrowed in India at 9 per cent. where money is generally dear, then this seventeen millions would be a drain causing anxiety to those who had charge of her finances, irrespective of the question as to whether India really got an equivalent for the money in increased prosperity, increased business, or increased intelligence! Mr. Hyndman and the men of his school have not twanged upon the minor strings of the Indian harp in vain when they have misled a statesman like Lord Hartington into the economic error. Now what do the home charges consist of? They are in round numbers

Interest on capital borrowed in England for railway and other public works	16,500,000
Interest—all English Debt	2,500,000
Return Civil and Military allowance	1,250,000
Home Military charges	3,000,000
Stores—all departments	1,500,000
Salaries of Secretary of State, &c.	250,000
Miscellaneous expenses	500,000
	15,500,000

TELEGRAMS.

RETURN OF GENERAL ROSS'S DIVISION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, SEPT. 26.

The departure of General Ross's division is postponed until Tuesday. The 9th Lancers remain in place of the 15th Hussars, who hand over their horses at Quetta.

THE 2ND BALUCHIS.

I have just witnessed the departure of the 2nd Baluchis for down country. I saw the same regiment march into Kandahar in January 1878. Since then they have been on constant and arduous service on this side of the Kojuck, having been put through a longer term of campaigning in Afghanistan than any other corps in India, including a period of eighteen months' semi-imprisonment at Khelat-i-Ghilzai. They nevertheless marched out to-night as smart and in as good order as if they had been in cantonments all the time. In physique, discipline, and efficiency the corps is second to none in India, and is one of which the Bombay army may well be proud.

GENERAL ROBERTS.

General Roberts will probably not return here.

THE 66TH REGIMENT.

The 66th Regiment leave for India on the 1st October.

THE HURNAI RAILWAY.

Colonel Lindsay and staff have been ordered back to their duties on the Hurnai railway. Before spending more money on that line, it would be advisable to have an independent survey of the Bolan route.

RETURN OF TROOPS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER).

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

General Baker marched yesterday to Segi and will arrive at Quetta on or about 28th inst. General Macpherson's brigade with the 15th Hussars will leave Kandahar on the 28th inst. Part of General Phayre's division has been moved into cantonment at Kandahar, the rest remaining in camp to ensure facility of supply.

It is reported that on Ayoub's Kabuli troops reaching Ghazni the Governor there dismissed the Ghilzais to their homes. The Kabulis and Kohistanis went on to Kabul.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THREATENED RESISTENCE TO THE OCCUPATION OF DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 26.

Riza Pasha has declared to the Captain of the Alexandra, English ironclad, who was the bearer of a refusal to withdraw the fleet and of an ultimatum, that resistence would be made to any attempt to occupy Dulcigno.

The sailing of the combined fleet to that port has been postponed to Wednesday.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Viscount Mountmorres has been shot dead whilst driving in his carriage at Clonbar, county of Galway.

LAND LEAGUE MEETINGS.

Meetings of the Irish Land League have been held at Kilrush and New Ross, at both of which Mr. Parnell spoke. He said that the only solution of the land question in Ireland was, that its ownership should be transferred to the tenants, and he urged them to organize throughout the country for this purpose.

THE ACCRINGTON STRIKE.

The threatened strike at Accrington has been abandoned.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant General E. Selby Smyth, K. C. M. G., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, and starts on 20th October.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on Saturday last.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Sunrats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..	120
Bar Silver	52 3-16d.
Departure.—Walviston.	

AMONGST those cut off so suddenly by the terrible calamity at Naini Tal, is the Rev. A. Robinson, of Moradabad, a senior chaplain of eight years standing. Mr. Robinson was spending three months' privilege leave at the hills. The Calcutta Church paper says of him," his good nature was the quality which especially endeared him to all his friends."

WE are informed that telegraphic communication with Naini Tal has been re-established.

THE Messageries Company have reduced their rates of passage from Calcutta to Madras, Pondicherry and Galle.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* informs us that the Bishop of Calcutta has been able to resume his interrupted work, and hoped to start on his tour on the 23rd inst.

THE Bishop of Lahore announces a promise of £300 towards the building of the Cathedral on condition that seven equal, or fourteen half such sums are given during the next three years. It is suggested that the chancel shall be raised partly as a memorial to those who have fallen during the Kabul campaigns, and that a portion of the Cathedral be set apart for the use of the Native Church.

THE British Government, we are informed, have engaged Mr. Fernando da Cunha, brother of Dr. J. G. da Cunha, as their legal adviser on disputed questions that may arise in Goa in connection with the Anglo-Portuguese treaty.

THE Bareilly and Kumaon railway project, we are informed, has had to be abandoned in consequence of the lamentable accident at Naini Tal, and the prospectus, which appeared in our advertisement columns on Saturday, has had to be withdrawn. The directors announce, however, that they hope soon to place the scheme before the public again.

THE vernacular papers look upon the nomination of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee to the Shriefalty with much satisfaction. They regard it as an acknowledgment of a long career of public usefulness, which speaks very well for the discrimination of Sir James Fergusson's Government

THE appointment of Mr. Nandshankar Toojashankar, an employé in the Rewa Kanta Agency, where Major Reeves was Agent before he was appointed to Kutch, to the Dewanship of the latter State is, says a vernacular paper, an accomplished fact. The form of Regency is to be retained.

THE *Rest Goftar* has been going into ecstacies over General Roberts, and suggests that when the General comes to Bombay, as he is shortly expected to do on his way home, the Parsees ought to take the lead in expressing in some tangible shape the admiration felt for his heroic deeds. The writer suggests a public dinner, in which all sections of the Bombay community may participate, as the best form in which to carry out the idea.

THAKUR KAYAM SINGH, the Maharajah elect of Jeypore, arrived at that city on Tuesday last from Tonk. Colonel Bradford, the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, is to arrive at Jeypore early next week, when it is expected that the Thakur will be formally installed on the *gaddee*. In the meantime the affairs of the State are administered by the late Maharaja's Prime Minister, Thakur Futteh Singh, and the members of the Jeypore Royal Council.

POONA is not, it appears, to have all to itself these pleasant "distractions" which keep surrounding stations in gossip for a month. At a ball at Clifton recently a gentleman and a lady and another gentleman had a difficulty, or to speak more correctly, one of the three—it would be ungallant to say which—was the cause of a difficulty between the other two. There is nothing altogether unprecedented in that, if history be not altogether untrustworthy, but it is unusual when the parties interested resolve to fight the matter out there and then on the floor of a ball room. In this Kurrachee incident the fight did take place there and then, the astonished ball-wallahs looking on with surprise and delight. If this sort of thing becomes common no one will complain of being "bored" at balls; they will combine the pleasures of the prize fight with that of the dance, and rounds and measures will be delightfully intermingled.

THE Government have issued a statement showing the enrolled strength and the number of officients in the different Indian Volunteer Corps on the 1st December last. The total enrolled strength of all the corps—which num'er 29, besides 4 cadet companies—is 8,193, of whom 6,018 (311 officers, 736 non-commissioned officers, and 4,971 volunteers) are returned as efficient. The corps with the largest number of members is the East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, which has 1,063, every man of whom is efficient. Next comes the G. I. P. R. Corps, with 963 members, of whom 813 are efficient, and following, in the order given, are the 1st Punjab Corps (667 members and 527 efficients), Madras Volunteer Guards (640 members and 468 efficients), Bombay Volunteers (620 members and 440 efficients), the Agra Volunteers (385 members and 263 efficients), the Calcutta Volunteers (383 members and 355 efficients), the Bangalore Volunteer Corps (365 members and 181 efficients), and the 2nd Punjab—or Simla—Volunteers (233 members and 222 efficients.) The remaining corps number under 200 men each. There are Volunteer Corps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Simla, Bangalore, Behar, Tirhoot, Agra, Cawnpore, Ghazipur, Lucknow, Mussoorie, Nagpur, Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Darjeeling, Naini Tal, the Berars, and Poona.

THE North-West Provinces weather and crop report for the week ended the 22nd inst. states that rain has fallen in all districts slightly, but in Meerut and Bareilly very heavily, and the streams in those districts have flooded. More rain is still wanted over the greater part of the provinces, especially in the lower Doab. Prospects were generally improved. Prices were falling slightly. Fever was prevalent in some districts, but the general health was good. Cattle-disease was increasing in Gorakhpur.

THE statement of receipts and expenses of the eight guaranteed railways in India shows that, from 1st January up to the end of August, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,58,77,444, a decrease of Rs. 24,70,901 compared with last year. The decrease shown occurred on four of these lines, more than 20 lakhs on the East Indian, more than 3 lakhs on the Great Indian Peninsular, and 3 lakhs on the Madras line; on the other hand, there was an increase on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line of Rs. 6,65,000, and on the Bombay and Baroda line of Rs. 4,37,000, leaving a balance of decrease as above stated. Taking the receipts on the twenty-one State railways for the same period, the figures are Rs. 1,29,51,472, showing an increase compared with last year of 39½ lakhs. Towards this result the Punjab Northern contributed Rs. 8,20,000; the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Rs. 2,58,000; the Indus Valley line Rs. 18,45,000, including receipts of the Kandahar line from the 2nd of May last; and Rs. 4,48,000 from the Western Rajputana, southern section. On seven of the State lines there was a decrease of receipts, the largest of which, Rs. 58,837, occurred on the Rajputana line. The grand total of expenses of guaranteed and State railways together amounted to Rs. 3,86,26,169; and this sum deducted from the grand total of receipts of Rs. 7,88,28,916, leaves a balance in hand of Rs. 4,02,02,747, being an increase over the same period last year of Rs. 9,29,786.

AN interesting addition has just been made to the Government Elephant Depot at Dakka in the shape of two young African elephants imported a few days ago through Mr. Jamrach, the well-known dealer in wild animals. These young elephants, though only about two years old, have been to Trieste, Vienna, and London, and were thence shipped to order to Calcutta after their Continental tour. They were originally obtained in Abyssinia, and have arrived in excellent health. Their disproportionately large flapping ears, their sloping foreheads, and concave backs give them a very grotesque appearance to the eyes of those accustomed to the Indian elephant only. These are said to be the first African elephants, with one exception, ever imported into India. The first comer is said to be in Hyderabad in the Dekkan; it was imported several years ago.

THE Madrasees are still much exercised in their minds on the question of who is to get the Private Secretaryship to the new Governor. The *Mail* writes:—"We learn that Mr. Adam has declined to offer his Private Secretaryship to an unmarried member of the Madras Civil Service. He was Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay for five years, and he must have a pretty exact idea of the qualities that go to fit a man for such an appointment. He is a sociable, courteous, and industrious man himself, and it is unlikely that, merely to oblige a Dowb, who claims him as a friend, or a kinsman, he will commence his reign with the blunder of nominating an unsuitable man for the appointment, or one with whom he can hope to have little in common. Most probably his selection will not be definitely made until he arrives in Madras, and can see local men face to face; but we have it on good authority from London that, when the mail just received left England, he had nearly decided to offer the berth to Mr. McIver, of whose official and social qualities he had received excellent accounts from various quarters. Mr. Garstin had been less than nine years in the service when Lord Napier offered him his Private Secretaryship. Mr. McIver has been nearly twelve years in the service, and during that period he has served in the Madras and South Canara districts, in Burmah, on the Nilgiris, and back again in Madras; and he has succeeded in gaining a good name wherever he has been.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—It cannot be denied that the whole of the Bengal troops of the army employed in the late operations in Afghanistan deserve the most generous consideration from the government. Nothing for one portion of something more than generosity—to wit, simple justice, is also essentially necessary. We allude to the Bengal cavalry. The service exacted by the exigencies of war from the regiments of this arm has been most exceptionally severe. It must be remembered that every man has to provide and pay for his horse and every particle of his accoutrements and belongings. In the course of the lengthened campaigns to which he has now been subjected, every one of these belongings, from the horse to the rider's boots, has been injured almost to the extent of universal unserviceability. The number of horses killed by hard work alone has been enormous, the number more or less injured must include almost the whole number employed. Hardly less damage has resulted to clothes, arms, and equipment. The Chunda fund, by which horses and equipment are replaced in every regiment employed, must have been long since utterly exhausted. The whole force has behaved gloriously, both as regards endurance and pluck, and we most strongly urge its claims on the consideration of Government, so that in addition to the strain on the man himself, he shall not be permitted to suffer in purse for his unselfish devotion to his duty.

OF the twenty-four officers who have just been appointed to the Civil Service by the Secretary of State on the completion of their term of probation at home, the *Pioneer* points out that Upper India as usual gets the lion's share. Nine come to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, six to Bengal, six to Madras, and three to Bombay. Separate account is not taken of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burmah, as these Commissions are officered by importations from all the other provinces. Looking to the total number of the Civil Service, it strikes one at once that the North-Western Provinces and Punjab and Madras get more than their fair share of recruits as compared with Lower Bengal and Bombay. If, as seems to be admitted on all hands, a large share of appointments hitherto held by covenanted civilians are in future to be reserved for natives of the country, the first and most obvious step to be taken seems to be to reduce the number of the service; but, strange to say, this does not seem to have occurred to the home authorities. It is plain what the result of this carelessness will be. Unless the promises made as to the larger employment of native agency in the administration of the country are completely set aside, which can scarcely be done, Government will ere long have on its hands a large body of English civilians not unreasonably dissatisfied and mostly employed in subordinate appointments, which could be much more cheaply and efficiently filled by natives. A commission will then probably sit to devise remedies for a state of things which the exercise of a little ordinary forethought now would totally prevent.

THE following paragraph appears in the *Ceylon Times*:—A former writer on Ceylon made the astounding assertion in his book, that the merchants of Colombo were in the habit of marking many of their packages of coffee with the word "Mocha" and shipping it home for sale as the produce of Arabia. The statement created a good deal of amusement in Ceylon at the time, but it was little thought that the day would come when this process would actually take place although indirectly. Very recently we noticed in the manifest of a homeward bound steamer, a small consignment of coffee shipped for Aden, and we now learn that the price of native coffee in our market has been run up to an unusual figure by sudden demand for it on the part of native purchasers for the Bombay market. Enquiries into the cause for this demand from that particular quarter has shown that it is taken for re-shipment to Aden, where it is understood to be employed in blending with Mocha coffee brought down to that port for shipment to Europe. We had heard some years ago of shipments of high grown Mysore coffee to Aden for a similar purpose, and as there is some similarity in the appearance of some kinds of Mysore and Mocha coffee, the course adopted was easily understood, but it would seem that competition has induced some of our Bombay friends to seek for a cheaper article than that from Mysore, and hence the demand for our native coffee.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *China Mail*:—The latest news from Thibet is that a party of foreigners had passed through the pastoral country of the Golos, on their way to Lhassa, and had been treated in a friendly manner by the pasteurs, for some time, or till a detachment of cavalry from Thibet had made its appearance on the back of the foreigners as it were, and excited the Golos to attack the strangers; the cavalry having retired into Thibetan territory, the country Golos did as they had been advised and made a murderous assault on the few strangers amongst them, calculated to annihilate them; but the poor pastors were punished for their temerity by having four of their number killed and some wounded, and being forced to allow the strangers to remain as long as they chose. The strangers now attempted to cross the Thibetan frontier, but were immediately opposed by a powerful force of fierce Thibetans, who barred the passage so effectually that the few strangers were obliged to retreat through the Golos country again, and may have had plenty of fighting to do.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND TROOPSHIPS.

THE 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, which has been ordered to return to Bombay, will be brought by I. G. S. Dalhousie, Tennasserim, and Czarewitch. The first detachment is expected on or about 3rd October and the last on 28th idem.

Major Colvin who lately went to the front on special duty returned yesterday morning per I. G. S. Tennasserim, and has left for Poona to fill his appointment as Acting Deputy Quarter Master-General.

H. M.'s. troopship Himalaya is fixed to leave for England, via Suez Canal, on 30th inst.

THE Indian Government steamer Tennasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain B. P. Greagh, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday at 6 a.m. from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 24th inst., with Major Colvin, Quarter Master General, Captain Chippindale, R. E., and Quarter Master Evans, 2-11th Foot. The ship with her usual expedition will be ready to sail again to-day, with the Czarwitch in tow, for Kurrachee, for the purpose of bringing back the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

AFGHANISTAN.

GENERAL DAUBENY'S EXPEDITION TO MAIWAND.

THE *Kandahar News* of September 13th states:—We hear from a correspondent with General Daubeny's Brigade that they were at Ashu Khan on the 11th September, all well. The weather was splendid after the rain, and the river having come down there was lots to shoot.

Lots of cartridges, both Martini and Snider, have been found in the hands of the villagers and in their houses. Forage and grain were abundant. A party started on the morning of the 11th to search into the desert half way by the road the retreating troops from Maiwand took; the remaining half of the road will be taken from Khusk-i-Nakhud.

General Sir F. Roberts and head-quarters staff are at Gatai.

The 2nd Infantry Brigade 2nd Bombay Division will arrive in Kandahar shortly.

GHAZI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What is a *Ghazi*? Is it the name of a tribe? or is the term applied to every fighting Afghan, who is not in the regular army? I have constantly heard the question asked, and never heard it satisfactorily answered.

INQUIRER.

A Ghazi is one who is "victorious" over an infidel; Osman Pasha was a "Ghazi" at Plevna; but not one of the Afghan pattern.

SUGGESTIONS ON THE WAR AND ITS LESSONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to offer a few suggestions which other men more able than myself may enlarge upon and improve, and so perhaps turn the evils of the late war into a blessing in disguise.

1. That no Bombay army be ever again placed in the field without a regiment of British cavalry. Had this been the case at Maiwand the result of the battle might have been very different.

2. In connection with this, that in future there be always two regiments of British cavalry in the Bombay Presidency, and the cavalry barracks at Ahmednagar be thus once more put to their proper use, and that the unhealthy station resume its proper place in the Presidency.

3. That in future no native regiment have less than three European officers to each company.

4. That the Bombay army be dressed like the Balooch regiment instead of having a uniform which they never wear except on parades, and to which in consequence they are not accustomed.

5. Could not the Kandahar difficulty be solved in some such way as the following?:—

That the Government hold Kandahar while the railway to that place is under construction and for a definite number of years after it is completed sufficient to give time for the development of trade, *on the understanding that at the end of that period* the country would be evacuated by us and handed over to Abdul Rahman should he meanwhile prove himself friendly to us and capable of holding it.

A STITCH IN TIME.

THE POONA ART EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am devoted to the divine art of painting, and my productions, such as they are, are honoured by being exhibited at the Poona Fine Art Exhibition.

I am unmarried because I feel it an honour to find my sketches in an exhibition, which I think, I may say, would do credit to any body of amateurs. I leave out the professional element altogether. But I must say I am astonished at the award of the prizes. The judges seem to have gone out of their way to select the pictures they have done in each class. For my own part my sketches are so humble that I never dreamt of a prize, so that no feeling of chagrin prompts me to write. But for one portion of life to exhibit my sketches next year, I shall stipulate that they are *not for competition*, and advise all my brother amateurs to do the same. It would be a thousand pities if the exhibition were to fall through next year, but I have heard many notes of surprise, and disgust, and threats not to exhibit again. To my brother amateurs I say, "Let us paint our best, and make the exhibition as good as possible, but do not let us compete for the prizes, and do not let as subject our labours to the criticism of judges, who this year have displayed a want of knowledge which is simply purile."

Fortunately for amateurs, they do not depend on the award of judges for the pleasure they derive from their art; nor are they affected by the rubbish one reads in the papers and which passes muster for "art criticism." A thought occurred to me that perhaps the judges selected the prize pictures in the same manner the High Sheriffs are selected by Her Majesty at home; *viz.*, by pricking the names blindfold with a pin.

AMATEUR.

PRIZE EXHIBITION AT THE RAJKOT SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, SEPT. 23.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Kattywar High School took place last Saturday before a large audience, Colonel Barton, the Political Agent, presiding. A little before 4-30 p.m., in spite of rains, the large Durbar Hall attached to the school was filled with spectators, among whom were present Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Forbes, the Thakore Sahib of Muli, the Kumar Shrees of Morvi and Bilkha, the young Jam of Nowanuggar, and numerous native gentlemen of the locality. Colonel Barton arrived at the stated time, and the head master, Mr. Uttamram Nurbheram, an old Elphinstonian of distinguished abilities, commenced proceedings by addressing *in* Gujarati. As English education has not taken so wide a range in this province as in the regulated districts, and as the Kattywar High School is the oldest and the most successful institution in the Peninsula, I think it will [illegible] amiss to give below the substance of the he[illegible]er's speech, which forms a readable chapter [illegible] present educational history of the province; [illegible]t will doubtless be read with peculiar interest [illegible]r numerous Kattywaree readers.

"Colonel Barton and [illegible]ng to submit a few statistics relating to the [illegible] education in the province. We have two [illegible] Persian in addition to English, number of pupils, there be[illegible]since 27 in September last. The fee collection [illegible] increased. The amount for the last [illegible]s. 2,540 against Rs. 1,850 for the preceding twelve [illegible] that I anticipated as to the increase when we le[illegible] this hall on a similar occasion. [illegible] been introduced since the Committ[illegible]vided funds for employing a Persian teacher in Aug[illegible]829. The school is thus in a position to qu[illegible] Persian in addition to English, Sanscrit, and Gujarati provided for long since. One pupil of the school has selected Persian as his second language for the test Matriculation Examination, which takes place in November next. The Kathee Chiefs of Jeypore have established two scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 30 to be called Barton Scholarships, and to be awarded to the successful students of the Jeypore State. This is another occasion on which the Kathee Chiefs have so liberally contributed to promote higher education among their subjects. Colonel Barton mentioned that the Political Agent in Cutch has established a Scholarship of Rs. 10 a month in the University of Bombay, to be awarded annually to the candidate who passes the University Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks from among the youths of Kattywar, Kutch, Kolapore, and Sawantwaree [illegible]. Now I take the liberty to suggest that it would be tenable for one year at a college affiliated to the Bombay University. This speaks volumes as to the warm interest felt by the Cutch Political Agent in the welfare of the rising generation of the province once under his care. From this and similar other acts of political officers calculated to promote the moral and intellectual advancement of the people of this province, the Katthiawadees ought to feel proud in having so good and sincere friends in their political officers. I may now take the liberty to suggest that, as a mark of their gratitude, it behoves the Chiefs of Kattywar to found a scholarship in the name of Sir Legrand Jacob in the Bombay University, to be competed for by the youths of Kattywar. The school had a good success at the last Matriculation Examination, fourteen out of eighteen presented it, had also a [illegible] similar success at the last annual examination held by the Educational Inspector. The school has thus recovered from the depression caused in the preceding year by bad season and sickness which affected many of the sister institutions also. It is gratifying to me to report that a former pupil of this school, Mr. Keveram Mahaydeo Dave, has passed the B. A. Examination. He is the first Kattywaree man who has graduated himself. He is now studying for the L.L.B. Examination. It is worthy of note that out of fourteen successful men at the last Matriculation Examination, seven are natives of Kattywar, who are now in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, with the help of the Navanagar and Gondal states, two in the Agricultural College at Poona, one in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Rajkot states, one in the Elphinstone College, and one in the Government Law School, Bombay. Education forms a part of the administration of all good governments. This we see from the accounts of all the civilized states on the earth. We owe much for our progress in the forcing [illegible] subject receives at the hands of our benign Government and to that wise and noble statesman, Lord Macaulay, who inaugurated the system of English education in this country. The old Oriental system adopted before his time was displaced by the European system, and English was made the medium of education as far as to different branches of modern knowledge. The knowledge of English by itself is most useful to consider our thoughts, as it enables us to read the numerous works of the greatest thinkers that ever lived on the earth; the language is very rich and elegant. It is the language of nations, and [illegible] field for the literature of the [illegible] writers of many poets, dramatists, divines, philosophers, and orators. Englishmen are naturally proud of their works as they have contributed much to form the character of the English nation. Following the example of the English, the natives are now forming a literature in their own languages and improving themselves with the help they receive from the British Government. Education has always been a subject on which great care is bestowed by the British Government. On great men in the direction was made in the troubled times of 1857, when the Indian Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were founded for giving a great impetus to education, and higher education particularly. Government and its officers are always for encouraging education, and it is by their exertion that the native states of Kattywar are roused to consider education as one of the duties they owe to their subjects, and the result is that we have now in Kattywar four High Schools, a number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and between five and six hundred Vernaculiar schools. We hope that if Kattywar continues to progress as it has done during the last twenty-five years, the natives of this province will not be behind the men of the British territories, and far in advance of the subjects of many of the native states in India.

In conclusion I have to thank you, Col. Barton for kindly presiding on this occasion, and the Thakore Sahib, and gentlemen, for the honour they have done by their presence on this occasion."

At the close of this address the audience were entertained by some choice recitations in English, Persian, Sanscrit, and Gujarati—most of the pieces were happily delivered. The English selections were judiciously made from standard authors, such as Addison, Burke, Cambell, Cowper, Macaulay, Milton, and Shakespeare. The Gujarati poems were sung very melodiously, calling forth rounds of applause. Colonel Barton then distributed the prizes to those boys whose names were read out by the head-master When the interesting ceremony was come through, Col. Barton called the first class boys before him and briefly addressed them in a matter-of-fact style. He wished them success at the ensuing Matriculation, and said he was very much pleased with their recitations, which were fluently delivered and with better pronunciations than last year. At this he said was very creditable to Mr. Uttamram. He then advised them to join the drawing class lately opened at Rajkot, and reminded them of the words of Sir Richard Temple as to the desirability of allotting a portion of our time to the study of the Fine Arts.

After this some of the pupils of the first class delighted the assembly with certain electric experiments which were cleverly performed, bringing the evening's business to a close.

PROMOTION IN THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

AURUNGABAD, SEPT. 21.

A CASE of jobbery occurred in the Hyderabad Contingent some time ago, and I think the case should see the light of publicity in the widely-read columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. Publicity of this kind, if it does not redress old wrongs, serves at least to prevent new ones from being perpetrated.

Consequent on the retirement from the service of Colonel Adey, the command of the 2nd Regiment Infantry fell vacant. Now, the command of a regiment is one of the great prizes of the military service. It doubles the income of the officer who gets it, and it enables him to provide for his family if he has any. After performing for years, the disagreeable and arduous duties of Adjutant, of wing subaltern, and of second in command, it is a relief to him to get the independent command of a Regiment. And so an ounce of pleasure on pony years and years, ending in the hope that when it comes to his turn, the coveted prize will be awarded him. How bitter then must be his disappointment, and how sore his feelings, when this is not done, and when he sees that the reward he had so long and patiently expected, and which he had full hopes of getting, is given away to one who is his junior in service, and whose qualifications are in no wise better than his own. Every right thinking man, who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case, knows that on Colonel Adey's retirement, the vacancy ought to have by rights been given to Lieut. Colonel H. A. Justice, second in command of the 6th Infantry. Instead of doing this rightful thing, the gallant Colonel was most unjustly superseded, and the command was given to an officer, about three years his junior in the service. Without wishing to say any thing detrimental to the lucky officer who has got the command, I would, in common justice, institute comparisons as regards the claims of both. Colonel Justice's first commission dates from 1851; that of the other officer from 1854. The former has been almost all his life with Native Infantry; not so the latter. The former has been about eighteen years in the Hyderabad Contingent; the latter has been in it for a very short period. The former is known to be a very good linguist; the latter is considered not so proficient. The former has very good claims for a command; the latter, comparatively speaking, has none whatever. The strong claims and high qualifications of the gallant Colonel, seem, however, to have carried no weight with those in power, and unjustly depriving him of his command, it was given to another who could not lay the same claims to it. When this appointment was made, almost the whole service were unanimous in condemning it as a gross injustice.

This is what *has been* done; now, let us see what *could be* done to redress this wrong. An opportunity is about to occur of giving Colonel Justice his rights, and it is earnestly to be hoped it will not be overlooked. Consequent on the retirement of Colonel Lilly, the command of the 1st Regiment Infantry is now vacant, and it is but right and just that Colonel Justice should be nominated to this vacancy. An officer many years his junior, has been officiating during Colonel Lilly's absence on leave, owing to the rule that acting appointments should go by regiments. Now, however, that the vacancy has become a permanent one should in common justice be given to one whose claims to it are the highest. I learn that Colonel Dun, of the 6th Infantry, is also thinks of retiring. In that case, Colonel Justice will stand a very good chance of getting one of the two commands.

It is, I believe, quite settled that officers of thirty-one years' service, are to be compelled to retire. In this case, it is but just that the seniors should not be passed over, otherwise they will never get a chance of obtaining what they have been so long toiling for.

Dr. Abbott, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Berars, is about shortly to retire from the service. During his absence on leave, Dr. Little, of the H. C., has been officiating for him. Now that the appointment is to be permanently vacated, it remains to be seen who will be lucky enough to get it. Surgeon Major Reeves, also of the H. C., was for some time officiating Sanitary Commissioner, and in all likelihood he will get this "plum" of the medical service. Dr. Eeves is much senior than Dr. Little; he has been much longer in the Hyderabad Contingent and is thoroughly acquainted with the country and people. Unless the principle of "take care of Dowb" is adopted, Dr. Eeves stands a fair chance of succeeding Dr. Abbott. In the meantime, Argus will watch and see the turn events taken in the Hyderabad Contingent world.

ARGUS.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

THE following circular letter has been issued by the Government of India:—

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

To the Secretary to the Government of ——

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General in Council to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council of ——, you will communicate to the Chamber of Commerce the accompanying despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India No. 130, dated 22nd April, and Nos. 270 and 271, both dated 19th August, transmitting Memorials from the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Huddersfield, Glasgow, Liverpool and Dundee, from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and from the "Leading Firms and Companies in London interested in the Indian Civil Service," in which the Memorialists represent the inconvenience felt in Great Britain in consequence of the despatch of the English mails from Bombay on Saturday.

2. In his despatch No. 271, Lord Hartington also informs the Government of India that, on the 5th August, he received a very important deputation of gentlemen representing the various Chambers of Commerce, Banks and Mercantile Bodies interested in this question.

3. In order to meet the views of the mercantile community of Great Britain in this matter, which appear to Lord Hartington to be reasonable, His Lordship suggests that the mails be despatched from Bombay on Thursday, in the fair season, and on Monday, in the Monsoon.

4. This proposal assumes that the mails will continue to leave Bombay in the evening as heretofore. The Secretary of State, however, has not yet been disposed, before the receipt of Lord Hartington's Despatch, to conclude that the interests of the general mercantile community in India required that the mails should be despatched from Bombay, not as heretofore, in the evening, but in the morning, as soon as possible after the arrival of the mail trains in Bombay. This alternative would certainly involve the detention through the night of the mails originating in Bombay itself and the immediate neighbourhood; but, owing to the impracticability of the mail steamer leaving Alexandria Harbour in darkness, a morning despatch from Bombay, as compared with the despatch of the mails the previous night, would cause a delay of only eight hours in the delivery of the mails in London; or, putting the case otherwise, if the mails are despatched in the morning from Bombay, instead of, say, eight hours later, in the evening, they will be delivered in London sixteen hours earlier.

5. It seems possible that, under these circumstances, the mercantile community of Great Britain might be satisfied if the mails were despatched from Bombay on Friday morning in the fair season and Tuesday morning in the Monsoon, which would involve the closure of the mails at—

	In the fair season.	In the monsoon.
Calcutta	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Madras	Wednesday.	Sunday.

6. The interests of the mercantile communities of the Presidency Towns and Rangoon and the Government General in Council to be almost exclusively concerned in this matter. The Government and the general community are, comparatively, indifferent as to the days on which the mails leave Bombay.

7. I am, accordingly, to request that the Chamber of Commerce may be requested to state, at its earliest possible convenience, its final views upon the whole subject, instituting—

1st.—Whether it believes that the mails should start from Bombay in the morning at about 10 A.M. or in the evening at sunset:

2ndly.—Whether, in its opinion, the interests of the mercantile community will suffer, if the priority of one fixed day for the departure of the mails from Bombay be surrendered:

3rdly.—If that principle should be maintained, on what fixed day in the week, the mail should leave Bombay:

4thly.—If the day of departure should vary with the season, what day should be fixed in the fair season, and what in the Monsoon.

8. In dealing with this subject, the Chamber of Commerce will, doubtless, bear in mind that, from the nature of the case, it is impracticable to make such arrangements as would be the most convenient possible, even for each of the three Presidency Towns; and that the arrangements which are required in the interests of Great Britain cannot, apparently, be made to conform to the interests of the Presidency Towns in India. Under these circumstances, it seems necessary that those whose interests conflict, should each concede as much as they can without sacrificing what seems to them indispensable. It is desirable, therefore, that the Chamber, while stating the arrangement which would most completely suit the local convenience, should specify the extent to which it considers that the local interest might, out of consideration for the interests of other communities, be surrendered without too great inconvenience.

9. It will be understood that, inasmuch as the interests of the mercantile communities of India and Great Britain appear to conflict in this matter, it may not be in the power of the Governor General in Council to secure the adoption of the alternative desired in India or which may seem to him the best in the general Indian interest. All that His Excellency in Council can do is to take care that the interests of India are clearly recognised and fully weighed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana, Band, B. V. R. this evening (weather permitting).
Apollo Bunder, Band H. M.'s Marine Battalion, this evening (weather permitting).
Rifle Shooting, S. I. R. A. Volunteer Match, Colaba Butts, 6-30 a. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p. m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—I. G. Tenasserim, from Kurrachee.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p. m.:—

March	Auersperg ..... Zichrer
Overture	latif de Bagdad ..... Bouldieu
The Anchor's	weighed ..... Braham
Waltz	Wiener S'schichten .... Zichrer
Pospourri	Musikalische Scherze..Slach
Quadrillle	Boccaccio ..... Strauss
Das Grab aufder Haide	..... Heiser.
Waltz	Wiener Blut ..... Strauss
Duet	Marie de Rudenz ..... Donnizetti.
Galop	Valentine ..... Relle

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March.	
Overture	Emma de Resburgo .... Meyerbeer
Quadrille	H. M.'s Pinafore ..... Sullivans
Selection	Fausta ..... Domizetti
Valse	Junuartellen ..... Gungl
Polka	Neumarket ..... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the Bomoay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Amazon ..... Michaelis.
Overture ..	L'Ambassadrice ..... Auber.
Selection ..	Ernani ..... Verdi.
Waltz	An der Schonen Blauen Danan .. Strauss.
Kottaun's..	Bijou Gavotte ..... Leon Doré.
Galop	Der Sturmvogel ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MR. JUSTICE WEST.—Owing to indisposition, Mr. Justice West has not been able to preside in his court since Saturday last.

THE CAVEL GYMKHANA.—We are informed that the annual sports of the Cavel Gymkhana will take place about the middle of October next.

RAINFALL AT TULSI.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 26th instant, was 89 inches and 65 cents. The height of water in the lake was 47·68 feet.

THROUGH BOOKING ON BARODA RAILWAY.—An advertisement appears in another column, giving notice of the resumption of through booking of goods on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, without extra charge for crossing the Nerbudda river.

THE BISHOP'S

Junior; Mr. T. Moss, (of Bell and Son) Master W. Gray (son of Mrs. Gray, Milliner at Bell and Son's); and the infant child of Mr. Knight (of Bell and Son).—The whole station is engaged at present on the scene of the disaster.

LIST OF LIVES LOST.

1. Mr. Leonard Taylor, C. S.
2. Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E.
3. Major M. Morphy, 40th Regimeat.
4. Mrs. Morphy.
5. ,, Captain Turnbull.
6. Captain Haines.
7. ,, A. Balderston, 34th Regiment.
8. ,, Gooderich, 35th N. I.
9. Lieutenant Sullivan, 73rd Regiment.
10. ,, Halkett, ,,
11. ,, Carmichael, 33rd ,,
12. Mr. G. H. C. Noad.
13. ,, Morgan, Municipal Overseer.
14. ,, C. Morgan, Government Secretariat Office.
15. ,, W. F. Tucker ,, ,, ,,
16. ,, W. Bell, Junior Proprietor of Bell & Son.
17. ,, G. A. Knight, and his little child (Bell & Son.)
18. ,, T. Moss, do.
19. ,, J. Drew, do.
20. ,, W. Shiels, (E. I. Railway.)
21. ,, A. Shiels.
22. ,, T. Shiels.
23. ,, C. Shiels.
24. ,, Master W. Gray.
25. Sergeant Major Rogers, 5th Regiment.
26. ,, McEwen, 92nd ,,
27. Dr. Hannah.
28. Revd. Mr. Robinson.
29. Lieutenant Robinson.

About 7 European soldiers; and several natives—number unknown.

The following were rescued alive but wounded and shaken:—

Mr. A. Drew.
Mrs. Gray (Milliner, Bell & Son).
,, Knight.
Miss Shaw (Bell & Son).

THE DEATH OF THE JEYPORE RAJAH.

THE *Jeypore Gazette* states that the late Maharajah was ailing for nearly a month with complicated disorders, affections of the liver, piles, &c., notwithstanding all the efforts of the doctors, who attended on him day and night, he succumbed to the disease exactly at the end of the 47th year of his age. The same paper gives the following further particulars:—The disease was one of long standing, and remained incipient for long time, until it broke out fatally. The hemorrhage entirely disappeared during the day of the 17th, and there was a report in the city, that the disease had passed the critical stage, and taken a favourable turn, but at night worse symptoms commenced to appear, and the case became critical, Dr. Hendley, the Agency Surgeon, who was on attendance on His Highness, and who is now also in charge of the Eastern Rajputana Residency took His Highness' dying declaration as to His Highness' successor in the *guddi*, and we understand that His Highness has nominated Thakore Kalm Singh of Isurdah family, who is now at Tonk as his successor. We saw the young nominee some years ago, when he was a student in the Jeypore Noble's School. He was then a smart intelligent lad, and from what we know of him, we have no doubt that he will make a very good Prince. At 2 o'clock in the morning, the report of the sad intelligence commenced to spread like fire in the city, and there was weeping and wailing in every house. As the day dawned, all the Chiefs, Nobles, and Officials of the State commenced to assemble in the Palace to pay their last obsequious honor to their late beloved Prince, and the streets of the city were thronged with people. The cry of lamentation was so great that we could hear nothing but *Hoe! Hoe!! Hoe!!* on all sides, and every house owner and shopkeeper kept his doors closed for the whole day. The city itself presented a gloomy appearance, and all the people appeared in their mourning dress. Exactly at half past 8 a.m.; a grand funeral procession was formed, and the whole city joined the mourners. The pale light emitted by hundreds of torches, the slow beating of the drums, the deep grief portrayed on the visage of every man, and the solemn stillness with which the procession moved, notwithstanding it consisted of thousands of people, all gave a solemnity to the occasion, which can be better imagined than described. The procession proceeded slowly towards Gaitore, a small village on the outskirt of the city just below the Naharghur Hill, where there are some beautiful cenotaphs of the Princes of the Jeypore Royal family, and the ceremony of cremation was formed just by the side of the cenotaph of Maharajah Sewai Joy Singh, the founder of this beautiful city. The ashes of the two great Princes of Jeypore, therefore, lay side by side. Their illustrious names will, no doubt, shine like bright luminaries in the History of Jeypore. The funeral ceremony was not over till it was past 3 o'clock, and the whole party returned to the city, deeply affected with grief, at 4½ p.m., to mourn the loss of a Prince, who for enlightenment, intelligence and love for all that would tend to the happiness of his people, retained a foremost rank amongst Native Princes. By the death of Maharajah Sewai Ram Singh Bahadur, India has lost one of her best Native Princes, the British Government a Faithful Friend and a wise Councillor, Jeypore a kind, beneficent, and loving Ruler, and the public a most distinguished public-spirited Chief of the age. His reign was like that of Ram Chunder of Ajudhya, and he was no less popular with his subjects than the celebrated hero of Ramayana. His death is, no doubt, a great public calamity.

At a meeting of the Nobles, Sirdars, and Officials of the Jeypore State held at the Palace on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m., Dr. Hendley read out the dying declaration of His late Highness Maharajah Sewai Ram Singh Bahadur, concerning his successor to the *guddi*. Dr. Hendley said that when he saw that His Highness' pulse was failing fast and life was despaired of he asked His Highness, in the presence of several of His Highness' courtiers, what his wishes were about his future successor? His Highness at first replied that he had always been a loyal and faithful ally to the British Government, and he had every confidence that the British Government would always have the best interests of his State at heart. The Government may therefore appoint any one as his successor, who is justly entitled to the *guddi*, according to the Hindu Shasters, and who is his nearest of kin. After the performance of the *puja* ceremony, His Highness gave out the name of Kaim Singh, brother of Thakore Pratab Sing of Isurdah, who, he said, is to be the master of the *guddi* after him, and whom he adopts as his son. Dr. Hendley said that he asked this question again, and he received the same reply, and that he recorded that answer in writing. At this stage Thakore Gobind Singh of Chomu having said that he did not understand clearly what His Highness has said, Dr. Hendley accompanied him to his Highness, and again asked him whom he chose to nominate as his successor? To this His Highness replied, "Kaim Singe, brother of Pratab Sing of Isurdah." There were then many persons present in the room, amongst whom were Rawal Beley Sing, Thakore Gobind Singh, Thakore Futteh Singh and others, who all attested the written declaration. Dr. Hendley said that having reported the whole circumstance to Colonel E.R.C. Bradford, Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajputana, he has been requested to ascertain whether the principal Chiefs, Nobles and Officials of the State thought Kaim Singe the proper person to succeed. He (Dr. Hendley), therefore asked the gentlemen present for an expression of opinion on the subject. To this the whole assembly replied in one unanimous voice that they highly approve of the nomination made by His late Highness, and would be glad to see the wishes of their late master carried into effect. The question was repeated three times, and there was no dissenting voice. The whole assembly then signed a written approval of the nomination of Kaim Sing to the throne, and handed it over to Dr. Hendley. Similar consent, we hear, has been given by all the Maharanis of his late Highness in writing, and Dr. Hendley said that he would forward all the papers to the Agent Governor-General for submission to the Government of India. In conclusion, Dr. Hendley said, that it is the wish of the Agent Governor-General that as long as successor is not placed on the *guddi*, the affairs of the State should be conducted by Thakore Futteh Sing and the Members of the Jeypore Royal Council. The meeting then dispersed exceedingly pleased at the manner in which successor has been nominated by the late Maharajah. (May his soul rest in peace), who was never unmindful of the interests of his subjects.

COLONEL GORDON ON CHINA'S MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

THE following document we (*China Mail*) have received from Colonel Gordon;—it will be found, we think, a paper of great value:—

I.—China possesses a long-used military organisation, a regular military discipline. *Leave it intact. It is suited to her people.*

II.—China, in her numbers, has the advantage over other powers. Her people are inured to hardships. Arm with breech-loaders, accustom to the use and dare of breech-loaders, and no more is needed for her infantry.

Breech-loaders ought to be bought on some system, and the same general system made applicable to the whole nation. It is not advisable to manufacture them, though means of repair should be established at certain centres. Breech-loading ammunition should be manufactured at different centres. Breech-loaders of various patterns should not be bought, though no objection could be offered to a different breech-loader in, say, four provinces from that used in another group of four provinces. Any breech-loaders which will carry well up to a thousand yards will be sufficient. It is not advisable to spend money on the superior breech-loaders carrying further. Ten breech-loaders carrying up to 1,000 yards could be bought for the same money as five breech-loaders of a supeiror class carrying to 1,500 yards. For the Chinese it would cost more time to teach the use of the longer-range rifle than it is worth; and then probably if called to use it in confusion the scholar would forget his lesson. This is known to be the case. Therefore, buy ordinary breech-loading rifles of 1,000 yards' range, of simple construction, of solid form. Do not go through the fancinations of the delicately-made rifle. A Chinese soldier does not mind one or two pounds more weight, for he carries no knapsack or kit.

China's power is in her numbers, in the quick moving of her troops, in the little baggage they require, in their few wants. It is known that men armed with sword and spear can overcome the best regular troops, if armed with the best breech-loading rifles and well instructed in every way, if the country is at all difficult, and if the men with the spears and swords outnumber their foe ten to one. If this is the case, when men are armed with spears and swords, it will be much truer when the same are armed with ordinary breech-loaders.

China should never engage in pitched battles. Her strength is in quick movements, in cutting off trains of baggage, and in night attacks. *Pushed home*; in a continuous worrying of her enemies.

Rockets should be used instead of cannon; no artillery should be moved with the troops. It delays and impedes them. Infantry fire is the most fatal fire. Guns make a noise far out of proportion to their value in war. If guns are taken into the field, troops cannot march faster than those guns. The degree of speed at which the guns can be hurried along dictates the speed at which the troops can march. Therefore very few guns, if any, ought to be taken; and those few should be smooth bored, large bore breech-loaders, consisting of four parts, to be screwed together when needed for use.

Chinese accustomed to make forts of earth ought to continue this, and study the use of trenches for the attack of cities.

China should never attack forts. She ought to wait and starve her foes out and worry them night and day.

China should have a few small-bored very long range wall-pieces, rifled and breech-loaders. They are light to carry and if placed a long way off will be safe from attack. If the enemy comes out to take them the Chinese can run away, and if the enemy takes one or two it is no loss. Firing them in the enemy's camps a long way off would prevent the enemy sleeping, and if he does not sleep then he gets ill and goes into hospital, and then needs other enemies to take care of him, and thus the enemy's numbers are reduced.

When an enemy comes up and breaks the wall of a city the Chinese soldiers ought not to stay and fight the enemy, but to go out and attack the trains of baggage in the rear and worry him on the roads he come by. By keeping the Chinese troops lightly loaded with baggage, with no guns, they can move two to every one *li* the enemy marches. To-day the Chinese will be before him; to-morrow they will be behind him; the next day they will be on his left hand, and so on, till the enemy gets tired and cross with such long walks, and his soldiers quarrel with their officers and get sick.

The Chinese should make telegraphs in the country, as a rule, to keep the country quiet and free from false rumours, but with the Chinese soldiers in the field they should use sun signals by means of the heliograph. These are very easy and can do no harm. For this purpose a small school should be made in each centre.

Chinese ought not to try torpedoes which are very difficult to manage. The most simple torpedoes are the best and the cheapest, and their utility is in having many of them. China can risk sowing them thickly, for if one of them does go astray and sink a Chinese junk, the people of the junk ought to be glad to die for their country. If torpedoes are only used at certain places, then the enemy knows that he has to look out when near those places, but when every place may have torpedoes, he can never feel safe; he is always anxious; he cannot sleep; he gets ill and dies. The fact of an enemy living in constant dread of being blown up is much more advantageous to China than if she blew up one of her enemies, for anxiety makes people ill and cross. Therefore China ought to have cheap simple torpedoes which cannot get out of order, which are fired by a fuze, *not* by electricity, and plenty of them. She ought not to buy expensive complicated torpedoes.

China should buy no more big guns to defend her sea-coast. They cost money. They are a great deal of trouble to keep in order, and the enemy's ships have too thick sides for any gun China can buy to penetrate them.

China ought to defend her sea-coast by very heavy mortars. They cost very little. They are easy to use. They only want a thick parapet in front and they are fired from a place the enemy cannot see, whereas the enemy can see the holes from which guns are fired.

The enemy cannot get safe from a mortar shot. It falls on the deck and there it breaks everything. China can get 500 mortars for the same money she gets an 18-ton gun for. If China loses them the loss is little.

No enemy could get into a port which is defended by 1,500 large mortars and plenty of torpedoes, which must be very simple.

Steam-launches with a torpedo on a pole furnish the best form of moveable torpedo.

For the Chinese Fleet small quick vessles with very light draft of water and not any great weight of armour are best. If China buys big vessels they cost a great deal and all her eggs are in one basket, namely, she loses all her money at once. For the money of one large vessel China would get twelve small vessels. China's strength is in the creeks, not in the open sea.

Nothing recommended in this paper needs any change in Chinese customs. The army is the same, and China needs no Europeans or Foreigners to help her to carry out this programme. If China should carry out what is here recommended, then no one else can do so. Besides the programme is a cheap one.

With respect to the Fleet it is important to consider that in the employment of foreigners China can never be sure of them in case of a war with the country they belong to, while, on the other hand, if China asks a foreign Power to lend her officers, then the foreign Power who lends them will interfere with China.

The question is,—

1. Is it better for China to get officers here and there, and run the risk of these officers not being trustworthy, or

2. Is it better for China to think what nation there is who would be likely to be good friends with China in good weather and in bad weather, and then for China to ask that nation to lend China the officers she wants for her fleet.

I think No. 2 is the safest and best for China.

Remember, with this programme, China wants no big officer from a foreign Power. I say big officer because I am a big officer in China.

If I stayed in China it would be bad for China, because it would vex the American, French, and German Governments who would want to send their officers. Besides I am not wanted. China can do what I recommend herself. If she cannot, I could do no good.

Canton, 7th July 1880.

THE STATE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ON August 20th, in the House of Commons, after an obstructive speech from Mr. Arthur Balfour, one of the Fourth Party, or the party of four, the other members of which are Lord Randalph, Churchhill, Sir H. D. Wolff, and Mr. Gorst,

Lord Hartington pointed out that, if discussion was to be indefinitely prolonged on all possible subjects, the only course for the Government was to prolong the sittings too. Even the *principles* of a measure, instead of being discussed once on the second reading, are now discussed over and over again at every stage the measure goes through; and the details, instead of being reserved for committee, are discussed at length on the second reading. Even in this Session, Mr. Gorst had spoken 105 times, and asked 18 questions. Sir H. D. Wolff had spoken 68 times, and asked 34 questions; Lord Randolph Churchill had spoken 78 times, and asked 21 questions; while three Irish Members had amongst them spoken 160 times, and asked 30 questions. At that rate, and if the other Members of the House followed that example, an ordinary six months' Session would be expended to from four to eight years. With such "assistance" as they had received in debate, Lord Hartington was astonished, not that they had to sit late, but that they had made what progress they had. Sir Stafford Northcote, of course, replied by a *tu quoque*, and by quoting the number of speeches made by certain Liberals last Session, but in truth he did not fail to show that he was substantially with Lord Hartington.

The *Spectator*, in an article on "The disorganisation of the House of Commons," writes:—It is a remarkable sign of the political times, and not one of good omen, that now, for the third or fourth time, the leaders of parties in the House of Commons have taken to *counting* the speeches of individual Members. We are far indeed from blaming either Lord Hartington or Sir Stafford Northcote for the computations they produced to the House of Commons yesterday week. It was quite right that the speeches should be counted. Lord Hartington could not have brought the real state of the case more powerfully before the House than by the striking *reductio ad absurdum* argument which he submitted to it. If all the Members were to speak at the rate of the selected Members, he said, then if you allowed ten minutes for each speech, an ordinary six hours' discussion would last over eight years; while if the speeches only occupied five minutes each, such a Session would occupy four years, "which," as he justly remarked, after Euclid's fashion, "is absurd." It follows, then, either that some mode must be invented of keeping silent the increasing number of representatives who wish to talk, or else that Parliamentary work on anything like the scale needed will become wholly impossible. The reason we call the tendency to count speeches and to obtrude the statistics of such computations on the House ominous, is this. It shows that the House of Commons is losing the very peculiar characteristic by which alone it was fitted to do what it did,—the comparative apathy, the relative taciturnity, the preference for discussions conducted through few selected combatants, the obedience to a few fixed centres, which once marked the great majority of its members. The late Mr. Bagehot, in a celebrated passage, drew attention to the paradox of our form of government some fifteen years ago; and ever since he wrote, that paradox in form has been growing nearer and nearer to what bids fair to be a fatal paradox in fact, an intolerable combination of practical inconsistencies that may wreck the Constitution. "Of all odd forms of government," he said "the oddest really is government by a *public meeting*. Here are 658 persons collected from all parts, different in nature, different in interests, different in look and language. If we think what an Empire the English is, how various are its components, how incessant its concerns, how immersed in history its policy; if we think what a vast information, what a nice discretion, what a consistent will ought to mark the rulers of that Empire,—we shall be surprised when we see them. We see a changing body of miscellaneous persons, sometimes few, sometimes many, never the same for an hour; sometimes excited, but mostly dull and half-weary,—impatient of eloquence, catching at any joke as an alleviation. These are the persons who rule the British Empire,—who rule England, who rule Scotland, who rule Ireland, who rule a great deal of Asia, who rule a great deal of Polynesia, who rule a great deal of America, and scattered fragments everwhere. . . . . You have not a perception of the final elements in this matter, till you know that government by a *club* is a standing wonder." It is, no doubt, a standing wonder still; but it threatens to become an exploded wonder, a wonder of the past, before long, if things go on as they now do. Directly we begin to count speeches, to show as Lord Hartington showed most conclusively, that if all Members of Parliament were to act as a number of Members of Parliament are now acting, we shall require Sessions of between four and eight years to do what we have been accustomed to do in two months, we are becoming aware that Parliament is getting unfit for its work,—and that, too, partly by becoming, from one motive or another, worthy or unworthy, too much interested in it. The old notion in Parliament was that the duty of the many was to vote, and not to talk, of the few to speak. Father it was assumed that even of those who habitually spoke and exerted real Parliamentary influence, only a certain proportion would speak on great occasions, the others reserving themselves for criticisms of detail and matters of business. All that is changing now. The silent voters are diminishing, and the voluble speakersincreasing. Nor is that the worst. Even amongst the speakers the number of those who speak on all possible occasions, on great occasions even more than on small, is increasing rapidly; and worst of all, perhaps, the speeches of the most critical issues before the House are not even thinned off by the prevalence of a general opinion that they ought to show substantial cause for their own existence,—that they should, at least, aspire to be speeches of force, and breadth, and impressiveness. We have a rapidly increasing number of very poor and empty speeches, delivered on occasions which ought to be regarded as critical occasions,—the talk of inferior minds,—talk which passes through the ears of the House without even so much as hoping to rivet the attention of the House. There may be more nervous centres than there used to be, but then there is far less government, far less directing force, in the chief nervous centres. To use a physiological metaphor, there is more done by the ganglia, and less by the brain; in other words, there is more mental stir, and much less of directing intellect. The Treasury Bench does not exercise so much authority as it used to do. The Front Opposition Bench does not exercise so much authority as it used to do. "Third" and "Fourth" parties exercise a little authority, but not much; while a host of individuals on both sides act independently, and with as much perturbing effect on the organisation to which they are supposed to belong, as there would be in a hive of bees with—where that possible—about four queens and a hundred or so of quasi-independent working bees, who only obey orders when they please, and resist them when they please.

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RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

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which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted
A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
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CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

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September, 1880.

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SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—Anticipating the requirements of up-country customers, who have early cold season, we beg respectfully to intimate that we have JUST RECEIVED our first cold season supply of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS from England and Germany.
We have also just received a fresh consignment of SEEDS, CARTER'S SEEDS,
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Bombay, 13th September 1880.

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The Forest, of many thousand acres in extent, stretches over elevations varying from 600 to 6,500 feet, and the grass land to 8,000 feet.
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THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 7 October, 1880, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited accounts for the year ending 30 June, 1880.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the room of the late Captain J. Dixon.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September to 7th October, 1880, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers

Bombay, 23rd September, 1880.

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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

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